onestion, why did I give my right arm for such | manhood?" a Government? That such a man, who had | "Suppose Gen. Tom Anderson could have served his country as faithfully as he, could be seen a howling mob murdering his family thus brutally murdered, with his family, and no punishment for the murderers; one punished for it, is a marvel to me; and no | would he have risked his life hunting up the doubt some of his murderers are now holding | Knights of the Golden Circle and chancing it

high official position!" in battle, as he did, for his country that the rebels might control it, and that, too, through stigators of this crime has held office ever the influence of the North, whose all was at since, as a Southern patriot who nobly assisted | stake, and whose fortunes were saved and proin ridding the South of one of those Northern | tected by such men as he? I doubt if patriot-

Yankees." "Uncle Daniel, what became of Aunt Martha?" inquired Maj. Clymer. "Poor old woman, she lived with Seraine and me for about three years after her return, when she sickened and died. When she spoke | Clymer. of anything she would finally get to these murders. They preyed upon her mind constantly, and I think hastened her death."

"How strange that all who were connected have had such a fate!"

Dent died in the same year, and I was left almost Mr. Wilson, and I came to live with them in | and protect the right." Oakland. Seraine went to her father and murdered at the battle of the Gaps, if you | He was dead, remember-is now in Chicago working as one of the cash boys in a dry-goods store. I thought, as he was the last link in our family, that the Government owed it to us to send him to the West Point Military Academy, but I could not get him into the school. The member from here was not favorable, inasmuch as he was an anti-war Democrat during the rebellion. Harvey is making his own living now, and I hope he may have a bright future. He often comes to see us. Poor Seraine; when the boy could not get into West Point, it almost broke ber heart. She said to me:

"'Father, how shallow is this world. You, his grandfather, lost seven sons, six in the army. This boy's father was starved near unto death in Pine Forest Prison. I, his mother, risked my life in going through the rebel lines to obtain his release. He was murdered by one of the conspirators; and now we are forgotten. No one cares what we suffered during and since the war. My son cannot even have the poor privilege of being educated by the Government. when the sons of nearly every rebel General who tried to destroy the Union is now under the guardianship of the Government, being educated either at West Point for the army, or at Annapolis for the navy."

Dr. Adams said: "This is hard; it is uncharitable, and shows a great want of the proper gratitude that should be due under the circum-

Col. Bush said: "What does the Government or people care for those who made the sacrifices? We are so far away from the war now in space of time, that we are not only forgotten, but regarded as pests in society. Are the people not grambling about what has been done for the soldiers? Do they not complain about our pensions? A few years more, however, and all of us cripples, one-armed and one-legged, and those who are wholly armless and legless, will have passed away out of sight. The recognition now is not to the victors, but to the vanquished. If you wish to be respected by a certain class, North or South, only make it appear that you headed a band of marauders during the war, dealing death to Union men and destroying their property, and you will be invited to agricultural shows, to the lecture halls, and upon the stump; and if still living in the South, you will either be sent to the United States Senate, made Governor, or sent on some foreign

"Uncle Daniel, what became of Thomlinson and Carey, the Canadian conspirators," inquired

"They are both dead, and many of their coworkers also. There has been a very great mortality among the leaders of the rebellion. That is to say, the older men-those who were somewhat advanced in years when it began." "Are many of the Northern men of whom you have spoken in your narrative as rebel sympathizers, Knights of the Golden Circle, or Sons of Liberty, still living?"

"Yes, they were generally young or middleaged men, and with few exceptions are still living; and not only living, but are, almost without an exception, in some official positionsome of them in the highest and most honorable in our Nation.'

"This could not have occurred in any other Government than ours, and is passing strange," said Dr. Adams.

"Yes, that is true; but do you not remember my mentioning the fact that Hibbard, who was connected with one of the rebel prisons during and that there were comparatively few who had the war, came North last Fall to teach us our duty? I also said that probably he would be sent abroad to impress some foreign country with our Christian civilization." "Yes, I well remember what you said."

"Well, I see by the papers that he has been appointed Minister to Japan. I also see that a man of great brutality, who is said to have been connected with one of the prisons in Richmond, has been put in charge of all appointments in the greatest Department of the Government-the Treasury.

"Are these things so? Can it be possible?" "Yes, these are truths. This is merely testing us in order to see how much the people will bear; and they seem to bear these things without a murmur. The next will be stronger. If the people of the South see that they are sustained in this by the people of the large cities North, on account of a fear that they may lose Southern trade, what may they not demand? Certainly, very soon nothing less than Vice-President will be accepted, and the same people who sustain these things now will cry out that

this is right!" "It does look so. I have been studying this perience and giving the views of yourself and others, and am now prepared to agree that greed is at the bottom of all this. This same greed is one of the several dangers that threaten our country's institutions to-day. It causes crimes | there are more than 30,000 families represented and wrongs to be overlooked, and in many cases in this sad list. defended, in order to gain influence with the people who are determined by any means in their power to control the Government."

in this direction. As I have said, there is not | Nashville, Tenn. a man, with but very few exceptions, North, who denounced the war and those who were engaged in prosecuting it, that is not in some official position. Turn to the South. So far as they are concerned it may seem natural for them to select from their own class; but why | with nothing but husks and crumbs. There is should the North fall in with them? You have just as much capacity and talent, a keener sense given, in your agreement with me, the only of the principles of honor and justice, more reasonable answer-that of greed and gain; but | exalted courage and loftier patriotism among to see this great change in the minds of the | those that composed the armies of the Repubpeople in so short a time is strange indeed. lie than may be found in the ranks of the non-Twenty years ago they were thundering at the combatants; and if the veterans and heroes of very gates of our Capital. To-day they control | the grandest army that ever was marshaled in the country. There is not a man, save the the world's history would unite in creating and President of the Southern Confederacy and a building up a public sentiment in their favor very few of the leaders in the war made to de- by extending the circulation of THE NATIONAL stroy our Government, that is not now in some | TRIBUNE, and follow the course outlined by the honorable position if he wishes to be. We find officers of the Veterans' Rights Union and the them representing us in the first-class missions | properly delegated leaders of the G.A.R., there abroad, in the second class and in the third class; and there not being high places enough | justly belongs to them. for them, that the world may know the Confederacy has been recognized fully by our people since its downfall, those who were in high | moving the earth from under a stump, when a positions under it now take to the Consulships | stranger approached, and the following colloand are filling them as rapidly as can well be done. You find your Cabinet largely represented by their leading men, and there not being enough of these places, many of your Anditors, your Assistant Secretaries, Bureau officers, etc., are of them. This not being satisfactory, all the other appointments South are | you will make up your mind that we're bound made up of these men to the exclusion of every one who was a Union man before, during, or since the var. There not being Government places en high, all the State, County, and city offices South are filled in the same manner by this same class. This still does not satisfy, and all men seat to the United States Senate or to us, and whether the minister comes or not it's the House of Representatives from the South, all the same-" we are out of meat." It may with only one or two exceptions, are of the same class. In fact, all of Jeff. Davis's Cabinet, his Senate and Rouse of Representatives, and his Generals that are living, and who desire, are holding official positions of some kind. What does this argue? Does it not foretell to us who have made all sacrifice for this Union that our bryless are no longer desired; that we are white material, of no further use for

"Who wold have believed, while the war was going son, that this state of things could ever exis Suppose this picture had been held up before my seven dead sons when they entered the service. Suppose they could have seen their sother's dream realized, -all in their this was of the past,—how many of them do you en up your system like Dr. Pierce's "Golden suppose would have gone right up to the ene- Medical Discovery." By druggists.

in battle, as he did, for his country that the

ism would have gone so far. Can you find me the patriot to-day that, deep down in his heart, likes this condition of things?" "Yes; but Uncle Daniel, these men are not

"Yes, true; but they are no more Democrats now than they were then, and they were no | Posts in this State. less Democrats then than they are now. But I should not say more, I have had trouble with your household during the war should | enough. Why should I grieve for the condition of things which was not expected? I and "Yes, my friend, it has been the one unac- mine have paid dearly for the lesson. I hope countable thing in my life. Poor old Joseph | it may never fall to the lot of anyone else to pass through such an experience. I shall see alone. My dear Jenniea few years ago married | but little more trouble. May God forgive all

Uncle Daniel here ceased speaking and sank mother in Michigan. They are both alive and | back in his chair. His granddaughter came she remains with them. Her son Harvey- | into the room. Seeing him, she screamed and named for his uncle, my youngest son, who was | fell upon his neck. We moved quickly to him.

[The end.]

NATIONAL CEMETERIES. A Plea for Monuments in the Populous Cities of

the Dead. To THE EDITOR: I hope it is not inopportune at any time to speak about the National Cemeteries, where lie our soldier dead. Everybody seems to be satisfied that all has been done that need be done. The Government has no doubt done its part, and that not grudgingly. Indeed, our cemeteries are well attended to and kept in excellent condition, and the most critical can take no exceptions to these beautiful cities of the dead and of the constant care and attention that is given them. It is probable that the Government has done all that it should do, or ought to do, for these cemeteries. There is something that still should be done, not by the Government, however, but by the people, the old soldiers of the late war and their friends. It is this, and I have spoken of and urged it before:

In planning and laying off the grounds for interment a place was left in the center of each section for a monument. If a single monument has been erected on any of these sections since they were finished in any of the Southern cemeteries, I do not know it. My brothers of the Grand Army of the Republic and friends, this ought not so to be. Our people in the Northern States are engaged in crowding monuments on the battlefield of Gettysburg. Indeed, Gettysburg seems at present to monopolize the attention of our veterans. It is not to be wondered at that that battlefield should so engross the attention of the world, for obvious reasons; and nobody takes or can take exceptions to the enthusiasm that animates our people in placing monuments there.

But it must not be forgotten that, if a great conflict took place there of wonderful proporious, there lie down here thousands of their friends, who, if the battles they were engaged in were not so important in their results to the Nation at large, they laid down their lives for the same cause, and rest on Southern soil. It has been my hope for years that attention would be drawn sooner or later to this matter of erecting monuments in the Southern cemeteries. I some times despair of seeing it done in my generation or before the old soldiers are all gone. It can never be done by those men who live in Southern States. They are too poor in purse. Those who came down with the army to help fight the battles, and after musterout remained here, (although they number thousands.) are too poor to erect monument. Hence, if it is ever done at all, it must be done by our Northern people, and it is hoped that when they get through at Gettysburg they

will turn their attention this way. We have seven National Cemeteries in Tennessee alone, in which lie 80,000 of our comrades, over whom no monument has been erected, except the small headstones placed at each grave by the Government and a few small ones by private parties.

Will the day ever come when this will be changed? I hope so. In a visit I lately made to Philadelphia and other Northeastern cities, I thought I would call attention to this matter before the G.A.R. Posts. But it occurred to me, after conversing with old comrades, that a majority of those I met were comrades who had been connected with the Army of the Potomac, ever been with the Army of the Cumberland or of the Tennessee. I thought, too, that to speak of our want of monuments to the Eastern people was out of place, and that they were not the men to talk to about it; that they probably had the cemeteries of Pennsylvania, Virginia, etc.,

under their supervision. So I said nothing On my return to Tennessee I turned to my maps to see from what sections of the country our dead came, and as a result I find that of the 140,000 who lie in the New Albany, Ind., cemetery, the six cemeteries of Kentucky, the seven cemeteries of Tennessee, the Marietta, Ga., cemetery, and in the Corinth, Vicksburg, and Natchez, Miss., cemeteries, there are from-Illinois......7,791 Ohio.....

...2.811 Michigan......2,753 lowa..... Wisconsin.........2,003 Missouri......

This number, singular enough, amounts to an even 33,000, all of whom are known. How many from these States that are marked as unknown it is impossible to tell; undoubtedly a large number. The known constitutes less than onefourth of the whole. There lie here also many from the other States, but they number less question since you have been reciting your ex- than 1,000 from any one State. These figures solve the question whence these comrades came, and who have no monumental recognition. Estimating one soldier from a family (there might have been two or more), we see that

It is a pity that some organized effort cannot be made; but there may be some under whose eye this may reach who will be equal to the "Yes; and see the progress they are making occasion .- P. M. RADFORD, Adj't, Post No. 1,

"Out of Meat."

TO THE EDITOR: It might very pertinently be asked why we 'uns, the ex-soldiers who prepared the materials for the feast, are put off would then be no trouble in securing all that Almost every one has heard the story of the

boys who were puffing and sweating while requy took place: "Well, boys, what are you digging after?"

"Ground-hog, sir."

"Do you think you'll get him?" "Get him! Get him!" exclaimed a little fellow; "if you'll just stay here a few moments to get him, for the minister's coming to our house to-day and we are out of meat." Now, comrades, many of you, I have no

doubt,-and the writer is no exception to the class I am trying to describe, - are in a precisely similar condition. It's ground-hog day with as well be understood, however, that we are no less earnest than the boys to whom I have referred, and that the ground-hog, or a pension, has got to come. We have dug after it long enough.

Those politicians who flatter and cajole when they want a vote and turn their backs after the vote is secured; who are not willing that an old soldier should have a good fat ground-hog after he has been digging for it over 20 years, will find themselves far in the rear when they again ask the suffrage of the people, unless they speedily change their course.-B. Con-NELL, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

If you experience a bad taste in the mouth, grayes be their mother, and their father sallowness or yellow color of skin, feel stupid iving on the charitles of a grandchild, laughed and drowsy, appetite unsteady, frequent headat in the streets by young men when speaking | ache or dizziness, you are "bilious," and nothof the wrongs of the rebellion, and fold that | ing will arouse your liver to action and strength-

"Well, I have asked myself heretofore the my's guns and been shot down in their young VETERANS' RIGHTS UNION.

Something About the Organization and Its Objects. TO THE EDITOR: The Veterans' Rights Union was made a national organization by an almost unanimous vote at the recent National Encampment of the G.A.R. at Portland, Me. It had its birth in New York city in 1882, because of a belief that the laws, both Federal and State, bearing upon the rights and preferences given the veteran, were nullified by non-performance. The work started with so much zeal was taken up by comrades in Brooklyn, and although its work was at first looked upon in our annual Encampments with doubt or distrust, the eloquent appeals of Comrade Joseph rebels now. They are Democrats," said Maj. W. Kay, of Brooklyn, converted the most obtuse of the doubters, and to-day we find a cordial Godspeed offered in each of the 550 G.A.R.

It has not been a difficult task to convince both of the great National parties that the soldier vote was worth deserving. It was the dudes and Pharisees, who of late years comprise the body known as the "Snivel" Service Reform Association of this and adjoining States, who have maintained that the fabric which they have reared must be worshiped as the Buddhist would worship a white elephant. These people complain lest a loophole will be found into which an old veteran may ments, but the Police and Fire Departments, petitive examination.

Comrade M. C. Earl, Assemblyman from Assembly by a two-thirds vote, but was killed in the Senate by a reference to the Judiciary consciences up to the point of giving the old | He gives us chance to explain our attitude.

however, by Democrats and Republicans alike, as it had no "partisanship" in it.

The "black list" referred to has elicited a cent. of whom were either nursing at the time when these dear old comrades were saving the Union, or were furnishing substitutes; for no man in whom the milk of human kindness exists will deny these men a fair chance in the tion 20 years ago. They gave the best years of their life for this indestructible Union. It was

the few years more allotted to them they must subsistence is monstrous. most distinguished comrades in our Order, has

saved by their valor, and to maintain that during

visited President Cleveland, and after briefly out first ascertaining whether there was a competent for the place, he uniformly gave the preference to the old soldier." Can we forbear touching our hats to the author of this sentiment? Will the goody-goodys stand upon this plat-

form? Well, we will begin anew, and bear in mind that "God belps those who help themselves." At this writing committees are in attendance upon both Conventions at Saratoga, and we anticipate resolutions in both Conventions State, to which the attention of your million readers are referred. We believe that Freedom's battle once begun,

Bequeathed from aged sire to son, Tho' oft in doubt, is ever won. -THOMAS BELL, Secretary, V. R. U., State of

New York, Brooklyn, N. Y. ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE Call for a Meeting to Organize a Veteran Associa

To THE EDITOR: Comrades of the Army of the Tennessee, who at any time served with credit in that army and were honorably discharged from the service of the United States, without regard to rank or condition, are hereby called and earnestly requested to meet in mass convention at the city of Chicago, on Wednesday, Dec. 16, 1885, to organize on the broad and liberal basis of equality of comradeship a veteran association of the Army of the Tennessee. Desiring to be more reasonable and just than were those gentlemen who organized the "So-

ciety of the Army of the Tennessee," it is proposed to open wide the doors of our contemplated association to all worthy and deserving comrades who served honorably in that army and have honorable discharges from the service-from Major-General down to the enlisted teamsters. We bid them all a hearty welcome.

The object of the proposed association shall be to cherish the memories and the deeds of the Army of the Tennessee; to collect and preserve a record of the great achievements of that army; to strengthen the ties of fraternal fellewship formed from companionship in that army, and to perpetuate the names and fame of our comrades who have fallen on the field of battle or in the line of duty with that army, We desire to form an association that will endure while the lives of its members shall last. We urge a full attendance of members of all organizations which were at any time organically counted with the Army of the Tennessee. Members of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Twentieth Corps, with independent cavalry and artillery and pioneer and signal corps attached to that army, are eligible to membership. Headquarters will be established at the Clifton House. An earnest effort will be made to secure reduced rates over all the trunk lines of railway entering in Chicago. Let there be a large attendance

of comrades. JNO. W. FRY, private, Thirteenth Corps, 42d JAS. E. GRAHANAN, private, Co. C, 42d Ohio

S. E. GUTHRIE, Lieutenant, Co. A, 143d Ill. JNO. McCallum, private, Co. A, 12th Wis. WM. M. GADNER, private, 1st Reg't Western Sharpshooters. JNO. I. CORLIS, Lieutenant, Co. D. 2d Mich

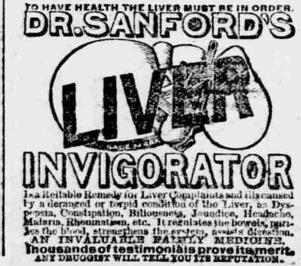
GILBERT KURTZ, private, Co. K, 18th Mo. And many comrades.

Facts About Rheumatism.

Mrs. Gen. Sherman says: "I have frequently purchased Durang's Rheumatic Remedy for friends suffering with rheumatism, and in every instance it worked like magic." Gen. Logan, United States Senator, writes: Some years ago I was troubled more or less with rheumatism, and have been a great sufferer in the last year with same disease. I be-

gan to take Durang's Rheumatic Remedy, and am satisfied that I have been cured by its use. I recommend it to all sufferers." Sam'l L. Felker, of Chicago, writes: "There are a few cases of rheumatism here which, like my own, the doctors pronounce incurable; but as Durang's Rheumatic Remedy made such a permanent cure in me, I am determined to have them give it a fair trial, and if it fails I will pay for the cost of the remedy. Inclosed find \$5, for which you may send six bottles. Direct

to 173 Randolph Street." It absolutely cures when everything else fails. Send for free pamphlet to R. K. Helphenstine, Washington, D. C.



SUNDAY MEDITATION. Practical Duties Tanget by a Sindy of the Inter-national Sunday School Lesson Appointed for Dec. 6.—Isa., 1:1-18.

[One reading these notes should first carefully study the paragraph from the Holy Scriptures as We now pass from the historic book of Kings II to the first prophetic book, Isaiah. We know the author. He figured in the life of King Hezekiah. He was the royal pastor, the regal chaplain. He is known as the Evangelic Prophet, from the fact he sets forth such clear predictions of the Messiah. His prophecy is an introduction to Christianity. Prof. Bristol, in a recent talk to the students of Hamilton College, at Clinton, N. Y., said: "One professor in a German university lectured 25 years on the book of Isaiah." M. Victor Hugo, in "William Shakspere," says of the Prophet Isaiah, whose words are a perpetual thunderbolt of righteous accusation." We read in Ecclesiastions (48:20-25) that Isaiah "was great and faithful in his vision. * * In his time the sun went backward, and he lengthened the King's life. He saw by an excellent spirit what

things or ever they came." The first verse of the lesson is a general prewill be found into which an old veteran may face to the entire prophecy. We find Isaiah crawl into a minor office without passing a was son of Amoz, and that he lived in the reigns competitive examination. Not only all the of Uzziah, Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah, Kings clerkships in the State and Municipal Depart- of Judah, and of Menahem, Pekahiah, Pekah, and Hoshea, Kings of Israel. He was contemthe Inspectors of Streets, of Dumps, and even | porary with Micah, a Prophet of Judah, and the doorkeepers' places are covered by the com- with Jonah, Amos, and Hoshea, Prophets in Israel.

should come to pass at the last, and he com-

forted them that mourn in Sion. He showed

The lesson represents the inhabitants of the Brooklyn, introduced a bill in the Legislature | Kingdom of Judah brought to trial. God is of this State last Winter which, in effect, gave | the Judge; the universe is the jury; the to heads of Departments in each city the right | charges, ingratitude, evil doing, abandonment to appoint honorably-discharged soldiers and of God, (V. 4,) revolt from the divine governsailors of the late war without such competi- ment; the sentence, guilty; penalty, God's retive examination, provided they possessed the fusal to notice their prayers (V. 15) and sacriqualifications necessary to perform the duties | fices. (V. 11.) But justice is not the only attriof the positions called for. His bill passed the bute of Deity. Provision is made for pardon on sincere reformation.

We are rational beings, and so akin to God. Committee at the closing hours of the session. We can reason, (V. 18,) and hence God can argue A list of those who could not bring their | with us. God is not precipitate in punishment. soldier a chance to become an inspector of | That is a striking piece of rhetoric in which sewers, or doorkeeper, without destroying this | the insuimate creations are supposed vested beautiful back-action law, was recently pub- with life and reasoning powers, and summoned lished, and the 75,000 veterans in this State to hear God justify himself while he condemns

Comrade Earl's bill was cordially supported, Let us notice the charges in particular against

2; Ps., 50: 3, 4.)

They were not appreciative of God's goodness. He had been a father to them. He had nourished bitter circular from these young fellows, 90 per | them into being and on through infancy; had reared them carefully. (V. 2.) Bad as they were, he did not allow them to become extinct as a Nation. (V. 9.) Nevertheless, they rebelled against God-(V. 2)-revolted (V. 5) from his authority, took up arms against his Governrace for life, when it is considered that they | ment. They ignored his laws by not even were not asked to pass a competitive examina- studying them. (V. 3.) Oxen and asses were better than they, for these brutes recognize their owners and realize their food comes from such owners; but the people of Judah would not own God as their possessor, nor consider that all compete with students and schoolmasters for a | their blessings came from him. (V. 3.) So general was this state of things, it could be said the A committee appointed at the recent Na- | Nation was sinful. (V. 4.) The entire generational Encampment, comprising the present | tion (seed) was corrupt, so evil as to try to make and Past Commanders-in-Chief, as well as the others commit iniquity. (V.4.) The people were loaded down with sins. (Recall Bunyan's Christian with the great burden on his back, strugstating their purposes, were kindly informed | gling to carry it, and so amazingly relieved when that "he rarely made an appointment with- it tumbled off soon as he caught sight of the cross.) They became so wicked that they prosoldier among the applicants. If he found one | voked the Holy One to indignation. (V. 4.) who, besides a good military record, was found | That must be great sin which can stir up anger in one who is holy.

Such evil was a fearful backward step. (V. 4.) They became external in devotion. Their hands performed the outward acts of worship while their hearts were deprayed. (Vs. 11-14.) They offered sacrifices without a particle of real spiritual feeling. Such worship is represented as making even God sick at heart. Such oblations were vain, such incense abominable. The very tread of the feet of men so spiritless was a desecration of God's house. (V. 12.) Even in bearing upon the rights of veterans in this religious acts, the people sinned. Such a pretense of piety was hateful to God. (V. 14.) Whenever they gathered, on Sabbaths or holy days, in the sanctuary, their very presence was odious to God. When the forms of worship trouble God, we may be sure the so-called devotees are hypocritic. When God wearies of men's external acts of worship, we may be certain back of such acts are deprayed minds. (V. 14.) When persons lift up hands to God in prayer, such hands must be white, or such prayer must be a mere tinkling of brazen pretenders. (V. 15.) What a fearful picture we have of the religious condition of the Kingdom of Judah! No wonder God brought the people to account. They were unclean and diseased

through and through. No Nation can sin as did Judah and go unpunished. The inhabitants had suffered fearfully by reason of their iniquity. Foreign Nations again and again attacked them. They were at rest only at intervals. Their very Capital more than once was in the clutches of the heathen. It would seem they could not endure greater evils. They were as one who has been so often and severely beaten that no spot can be seen on the body which is not already bruised by the blows. Reduced to a remnant, (V. 9,) further opposition would lead to extinction. The Nation was supposed a body, the leaders being the head and the common people the members. Then, from head to foot. the land was diseased-head sick, heart faint, limbs wounded, trunk bruised, organs inflamed. There were not so long intervals between sins as to give head and limbs chance to heal, (V. 6,) and so the wounds became chronic ulcers, running sores. The consequences did not fall only on the individual, but also on the Nation; the country became desolate; their cities were burned; their land was devoured as to products. Even the Capital, Jerusalem, was often in a precarious condition, seemingly no more permanent than a temporary but put up in a vineyard at harvest time, or an extemporized shed set up in a garden for the use of a watchman to protect for the time being the fruits. (V. S.)

But it is not God's pleasure that we sin, and so suffer. Hence he exhorts to reformation. (Vs. 16, 17.) He mentions seven steps in the way of amendment:

1. The people must wash and become clean. Verse 15 tells of hands full of blood. Reference is also made to the legal ceremonial washings. (Lev., 14: 8, 9, 47.) 2. They must stop sinning. God witnesses human acts, and is offended if such acts be evil.

Verse 4 declares they were evildoers. 3. Not only does God issue negative commands, but also positive. "Learn to do well." We cannot fall into goodness as we do into sin. So it is necessary to make effort to be righteous. Hence we must learn to do well.

4. Be honest in judgment. Special reference is made to Judges. Such must accept no bribes. It may require much effort to get at all the facts in the client's case. But seek. Let no innocent one suffer injustice from your indolence in sifting for the truth. 5. Relieve the oppressed. See that nobody

suffers by your refusal to rectify any mistake or to reform any corruption. See that no one is oppressed, wronged or otherwise mistreated. 6. Judge the fatherless. (Ps., 68:5; Jas., 1:27.) 7. Plead for the widow. See that none such are wronged. Often they are not familiar with business, and great advantage is taken.

The people are urged to reform. They must not be discouraged because so great sinners. Scarlet and red are colors which science has not yet enabled any dyer to change to white. Never mind if our sins be too great for us ever to become immaculate through human skill; grace can make us pure. Christ, not human science, can do the work-effect the change. Go to our Savior, though heavy laden with iniquity. Gaze at the cross. Oh, what relief! You will be able to sympathize with Christian when that great burden fell from his back.

Thus far did I come laden with my sin. Nor could aught ease the grief that I was in Till I came hither. White a place is this! Must here be the beginning of my bliss? Must here the burden fall from off my back? Must here the strings that bound it to me crack? Blest cross! blest sepulcher! blest rather be The Man that there was put to shame for me.

Who Was Hel TO THE EDITOR: While the racket about the recapture of De Gresse's battery goes bravely on, I would like some comrade to inform the readers of our great paper what has become of the delicate-looking but brave and gallant French boy who left his guns when every horse he had lay dead in its harness, and the guns themselves were covered with our reckless Southern brothren, and who, with the handful of live men he had left, returned with the front line of infantry, whoever they were, and before the "last ditches" were a hundred feet away, was standing on one of his guns, calling for double charges of canister. From one who was "thar."-S. C. BARLOW, Co. E, 4th Iowa, Dawson, Neb.

Among the Bank Notes.

The American Bank Note Company is the largest as well as the oldest corporation in this country devoted to the work of designing and engraving bank notes, coupon bonds and all that extensive class of fine-art commercial literature. It dates back as far as to 1795. It printed the work for Government securities as long ago as 1809. One of the oldest engraving firms outside of this great concern was that of Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Smillie, whose name is familiar to all who handled the bonds and notes of thirty or forty years ago. Mr. Smillie, of this firm, who achieved national reputation as an artist, is now spending the years of a ripe old age at Poughkeepsie, New York. His son, William M. Smillie, Esq., is one of the Vice-Presidents of the American Bank Note Company, having charge of the detail of the artistic work in that great institution.

A well-known New York editor recently visited Mr. Smillie in his office in the new building of the American Bank Note Company. This building, by the way, is the most beautiful and ample in the world for the purpose of com mercial art work. It is under the shadow of the spire of Trinity Church. Its offices are spacious and elegant, and its work-rooms are what should come to pass forever, and secret equipped with a wonderful perfection in everything pertaining to the designing and production of the immense quantity of fine engraving and choice printing sent out from

"So your father is now seventy-eight years old, is he, Mr. Smillie?" "Yes; and for a man of his age he has had a wonderful experience. Last Winter he had an attack of pleurisy. We brought him from Poughkeepsie to this city in order to place him under the care of his old physician. He remained here two or three months, most of the time in very low condition. There was great adhesion of the pleura and he could use only about half of one lung. He returned to his home and grew so much weaker that we all thought he would die. The pleura was tapped and three quarts of water taken from it. He suffered so that we determined to send him to my brother's at Montrose, Pa., thinking that change of air might do him some good. The change was made last July. While at Montrose he suffered much from intense pain in the chest and suffocation. We gave him the best medical care that could be obtained. But is was of little avail. He wanted to go home to die. "In this condition he was brought to New

were warned to look out for them on election | the wicked Jews. (Cf. Deu., 32:1; Mic., 6:1, feet were swollen and he could not get his boots on. I found him thus at the St. Cloud Hotel early in September. "When my father's case had reached this

point I said to him and my mother and sisters: Now, you have all had your way as to medical treatment; suppose you let me have mine. I am a believer in Compound Oxygen. I want to try it on father.' They agreed to it, although they said his case was hopeless. We got a nurse from Bellevue Hospital. She said she knew nothing of Compound Oxygen, but would give it a fair trial.

"I went to my old friend, Dr. Turner, in charge of the New York office of Compound Oxygen, 148 Fifth avenue. I told him my father's feet were badly swollen; that his breathing apparatus was all out of order; that his stomach was in bad condition from twenty years of dyspepsia, and that he was very low. The Doctor said: 'I hope we can help him; we will try.'

"So I took a 'Home Treatment.' Father was so weak he could hardly inhale it at all. He could take the Oxygen in short whiffs. The nurse gave it to him ten or twelve times the first day. That night he slept, and it was the first good sleep he had taken for weeks. It was on a Tuesday that he began the Oxygen Treatment. By Saturday he was so much better that he wanted to leave the hotel and go to his home in Poughkeepsie. We lifted him along as gently as we could, and in a few hours he was sitting on his portico overlooking the Park and the Hudson River and enjoying one of the most beautiful sunsets ever seen. Said he: 'The Lord has made this sunset especially for me. Now let me go to bed. I want to sleep.' He slept nearly all night and with al-

most entire freedom from pain. "A week ago I spent a day with him. I ar rived about lunch time and they gave my lunch in his room. When he saw it set out on a small table he said: 'That's most appetizing. Why don't they give me my lunch that way I'm tired of eating sick folks' dishes. I want some cold lamb and food like other folks.' Then he said that in order to eat solid food he must have his teeth fixed. He sent for a dentist, who took out three lower teeth and made him a new set. Why, if those teeth had been taken out before he began taking the Compound Oxygen it would simply have killed him. Now he stood it bravely, and what is more he is getting along handsomely with his new set and eating pretty much what other people eat. His improvement has been marvelous. Formerly he could sleep only by resting his head forward on a chair placed for the purpose. Now he can lay his head back on his easy chair and sleep comfortably. Before he took the Oxygen he had not been in a bed for six weeks. Now he goes to bed every night and obtains refreshing slumber. He walks about his room and is sometimes taken out for a short drive. He takes Oxygen several minutes at a time, morning and night."

"Mr. Smillie, has your father's improvement been steady and regular, or has he had interruptions?' "There have been occasional days of depression, and two or three times we have almost

feared that he was going to lose all he had gained. But each of these depressing periods had been less than the previous one. I shall not be surprised if such periods return occasionally. It is natural in a man of his age that they should. But see the improvement. His breathing was obstructed; his stomach pain was great; his sleep was misery, and his skin was hard and dry. Now he breathes naturally; his stomach is free from distress; his sleep is refreshing, and his skin is like that of an infant. Let me remark that the use of the Oxygenaqua which accompanies the Compound Oxygen proved very advantageous for the relief of his stomach and bowels." "Do you regard your father as an entirely

well man?" "As well as a man of seventy-eight can b who has passed through the experience he has. To renew the youth and heal all the infirmities of a man of his age would be an impossibility. But you see what Compound Oxygen has done for him. It has evidently prolonged his life. And it has performed wonders in easing him of pains which made life a burden." "And now as to your own experience, Mr. Smillie? You must have had good reasons for falling in love with Compound Oxygen to such an extent as to recommend it for your father?" "Four or five years ago I was badly overworked. I had been giving too close attention to business, and found myself breaking down. I procured a 'Home Treatment' and diligently followed directions. It brought me up. Since then I have never been without it, and I never will be. My wife has been suffering from nervous prostration, and she is now taking Com-

nd Oxygen with excellent results. "I have a friend who, three Summers ago, was suffering with a dreadful cough. 'That man can't live long,' said some of his friends who heard him cough. I persuaded him to go with me to the Compound Oxygen office. A few inhalations of Oxygen produced a marked effect on him. He had been almost sleepless at night. He soon began to enjoy restful sleep. All Summer he kept on improving. In the Fall his cough was gone. He is now as lively and hearty as any of us."

Is not this Compound Oxygen a wonderful thing? The doctors try to find out what it is made of. Mr. Smillie's physician asked for a vial from the "blue bottle" in order to analyze it. He reported that he couldn't tell what it was, but he was satisfied that it had done wonders for Mr. Smillie. Its whole history is the history of the accomplishments of wonders, which in many instances were more than its most sanguine believers had dared to hope for it. A little book, which will be mailed free by Drs. STARKEY & PALEN, 1529 Arch street, Philadelphia, tells much that is of value and interest concerning Compound Oxygen. Make free to write for it.

Silent Army, Attention!

Deaf comrades, the battle will soon commence. Are you ready? It is for you to decide and assist in winning a decisive victory by responding at once to my circular letter of Aug. 10, 1885. This applies to those who have not sent the required ammunition to prosecute our claim. What you do must be done without further delay .- WALLACE FOSTER, Captain, Co. H. 13th Ind., 1090 North Tennessee street, Indianapolis, Ind.

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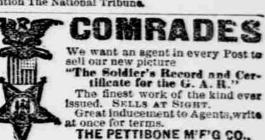
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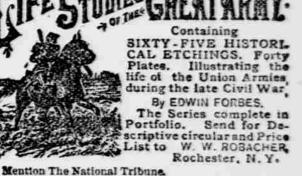






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